Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Virginia.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday: moderate; temperature, fresh north winds. North Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light northerly winds.

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RICHMOND VA. TUESDAY. MAY 22. 1900.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL WAS PASSED

Extends Law to All Government Contract Work

PRISON MADE GOODS.

Interstate Traffic in Them Prohibited by House Measure.

STATUS BOER COMMISSIONERS.

Resolution Extending Them Privilege of the Floor of the Senate Precipitated a Warm Debate, But Was Defeated - Postoffice Bill Passed - Clark Case Went Over.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-The House to-day, under suspension of the rules, passed two important bills reported by the Committee on Labor, to extend the eight-hour law to all laborers employed under contract on Government work, and the other to prohibit inter-state traffic in prison made goods by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the police powers

of the State.

The former bill is designed to carry the law of 1892 to its logical conclusion. The eight-hour labor bill caused some sharp inquiries by members from Southern States where prison labor is employed in the fields and in the mines, but upon assurances that it would not interfere with the production of coal, cotton or lumber, the opposition was not

Mr. Payne, of New York, floor leader of the majority, offered a joint resolution for adjournment of Congress on Wed-nesday, June 6th. It was referred to the

nesday, June 6th. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. When the eight-hour bill came up, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, questioned the power of Congress to deny an American citizen the right to sell ten hours of labor a day he chooses.

Mr. Gardner replied that to get a de-

Mr. Gardner replied that to get a decision on that point the laborer must object. "Objection, however, will never come from that source," said he.

After others had expressed their views the bill was passed—151 to 24.

CONVICT LABGR BILL.

Mr. Gardner then moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the convict labor bill.

under suspension of the rules, of the convict labor bill.

Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, said the bill was very important to his State, and demanded an explanation of its purpose.

Mr. Bailey asked why the committee had not included in its bill a provision against trust made goods.

Mr. Gardner explained his committee had no jurisdiction over them, and later rules of the account an amendment including

had no jurisdiction over them, and inter-refused to accept an amendment including them.

Mr. Lentz (Democrat) arraigned the other side for its refusal.

The bill was passed without division.

The remainder of the day was devoted

The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

The conference reports of the agricultural and the fortifications bills were adopted, and that on the army appropriation bill returned to conference on objection to \$50,000 appropriated for a library at Manila. At 5:06 P. M. the House adjourned. House adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A pyrotechnic display on the status of the Boer commission now in Washington was precipitated in the Senate to-day by a resolution offered by Mr. Allen, extending to commissioners the privilege of the floor of the Senate during their sojourn in the national

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 35 to 21, but not until a sharp controversy between its author and Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign

Allen maintained that the resolution was in line with precedents, whili Mr. Davis contended that, in the peculia circumstances, the Senate ought not to take any action that might be considered a recognition of Boer diplomats until the President, who alone had the power to ceive diplomatic representatives, had

The postoffice appropriation bill was passed finally, the amendment to appropriate \$25,000 to carry out existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service-being agreed to.

An effort was made by Mr. Morgan, of

Alabama, to displace the Spooner Philip-pine bill with the Nicaragua Canal bill as

The Morgan resolution, directing an in-The Morgan resonation, directing an investigation by the Interoceanic Canal Commission, looking to ascertaining whether there is any corporation or organization of individuals whose purpose is the obstruction of the United States in constructing an Isthmian Canal and for other pur-

poses, was adopted. CLARK CASE. The resolution relating to the Montana senatorial case went over until Thursday. Mr. Sullivan, of Missispipi, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether

volunteer officers and men in the late war with Spain were paid twice for the same service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Consideration of the postoffice appro-Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed, but Mr. Tillman announced that he proposed to speak on the Boer question. He recalled in sarcastic vein the reception of Kossuth, not only by the Senate and by the people of the United States, but also by the people of Creek Politic, and they dealers, the

of Great Britain, and then declared the voting down of the resolution was "a cowardly truckling to British influence."

Mr. Hoar characterized the Boer struggle as the best fighting done on this planet since Thermopylae, and than which there had been no holier cause. "This is a diplomatic mission," he added, and there-fore opposed the resolution.

The amendment of Mr. Lodge to the

postoffice appropriation bill was adopted-20 to 18. It appropriates 200 to 20 20 to 18. It appropriates \$225,000 to carry out existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service, the service not to be extenduntil Congress had taken further ac-

Mr. Wolcott then offered a committee amendment directing the Postmaster Gen-eral to make an investigation of the pneumatic tube service, and report to Congress whether it would be advisable to continue the service as at present, discontinue it or have it acquired by the

Eovernment.
The amendment carried \$10,000, and was

bill as amended was reported to the

defeated, 21 to 28. At 5:05 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

DECLINES TO INTERFERE,

Can Take no Further Steps in Mediating Between Boers and Britons. WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The State De partment has met the issue raised by the coming to Washington of the Boer delegation by declining to interfere on behalf of the South African Republics in

the present struggle.
The meeting between the delegates and Secretary Hay was brought about in the

simplest manner. ;
At the hour fixed, 2:30 o'clock, the Ahree delegates appeared, and were shown at once into the diplomatic room. Secre-tary Hay cordially visited his visitors. Just what:passed between them probably will never be exactly known, for the disers, in departing, stated that they stand would have, nothing to say as o what happened.

for his part the Secretary of State was more communicative, but before any statement made his way to the White House and consulted with the President. Then he gave out through his secretary the statement that any further action of the United States seemed unadvisable under existing circumstances. The steps taken by the President in his earnest desire to see an end to the strife which has caused so much suffering may already be said to have gone to the extreme limit permitted to him.

The President himself shares in the sincere desire that the war in South Africa may soon come to a speedy close, but having done his full duty in preserv-ing a strictly neutral position between them, and selzing the first opportunity that presented itself for tendering his good offices in the interest of peace, he feels that in the present circumstances no course is open to him except to persist in the policy of impartial neutrality. The Boer representatives will be received by the President at the White House at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

BRITISH NEARING VAAL RIVER.

The Migration From Pretoria Has Already Begun.

LONDON, May 22.-4 A. M.-British norsemen, according to reports from Lorenzo Marques, are close to the Vaal River, within forty miles of Johannes-

The migration from Pretoria has begun. Women and children are being sent in trains to Machadardorp, on the way to Lydenburg, Trains are arriving at Lo-renzo Marques filled with passengers; among whom are many Germans bound for Europe.

A correspondent with General Hunter

telegraphs as follows from Fourteen

telegraphs as follows from Fourteen Streams:
"Colonel Mahon's relieving column left Barkely West, under seeret orders, May 4th, and left Vryburg May 11th. The Boers marched on the right flank of the British, and a strange race followed, Mahon pressing toward Mafeking with the utmost speed consistent with keeping the force in condition, and the Boers hurrying in an effort to pass him and to throw in an effort to pass him and to throw themselves across his path.

"The Boers succeeded; Mahon then turned west during the night. The Boers followed, overtook, and attacked him in the bush, but were beaten off. Then Mahon and Plumer united forces at Jamisada, May 16th, and Mafeking was relieved three days later. General Hunter is credited with devising and guiding the relief.

Official Confirmation.

LONDON, May 21,-9:35 P. M.-The fol-owing dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts at the War Office:

"The following is from Hunter: 'Mafe-king is relieved. Mahon entered it May 18th.'"

Mrs, Lee Lands in New York, NEW YORK, May 21.-Mrs. Fitzhugh e, wife of the Military Governor of Havans, and members of her family, ar-rived here to-day on board the United States transport Sedgwick, from Havana.

THE AMERICANS ARE BESIEGED

Occupy a Few Coast Towns in Southern Luzon Which are Constantly Being Assailed.

MANILA, May 21.-General James M the municipal governments as prescribed Major-General Otis, in his recent order, on account of the disturbed condi-tions. The Americans occupy a few coast towns, which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in

the surrounding country. / Major Wise, with two companies, is in Donsol, an important town of Sorsogon, surrounded by a thousand insurgents. The Americans occupy trenches, and are continually exchanging shots with the enemy. Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they cannot be spared from their present sta-

tions.

Another squadron of cavalry will be sent to General Bell.

On the first trouble occurring with the Morros, in the southern part of Minda-nao, at Cottabatto, Major Brett sent a detachment to preserve peace at a conference between two quarreling chiefs. During the conference the tribesmen began shooting. One of the bands fired upon the Americans from an old Spanish fort. The soldiers returned the fre, killing several of the natives, but they were unable to take the fort, although a gunbant shelled it. boat shelled it.

Major Brett is sending a larger body

Major Brett is sending a larger body to punish the recalcitrants.

The first death of a white man from bubonic plague occurred to-day. The vic-tim was a government teamster. Several natives have died since the outbreak of the plague at Quiapo Market.

Sharp Engagement,

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The War Department received a cablegram this morning from General MacArthur, at Manila, ing from General MacArthur, at Manila, telling of a sharp engagement on the 14th istant, at Agusan, in Cagayan Province. The loss in killed was 52. The American loss was two killed and three wounded. General MacArthur reports:

Manila, May 21, 1900.

"Colonel Edwin A. Godwin, 49th Regiment, U. S. V. Infantry, reported an en-

Ragement May 14th, thirty men, 40th Regiment, under Captain Elliott, at Agu-san, mear Cagayan, Cagayan Province. (Mindanao) enemy strong, in good posi-tion, routed, 52 killed, 31 insurgents and quantity of ammunition captured. Our loss in killed: Company I, 40th Regiment, Cornoral McNeill and John W. Shaw. The dispatch reports that the wounded, all with slight thigh wounds, are Corporal I nate. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Morgan moved to proceed to concider the Nicaragua Canal bill; motion

Mr. Morgan moved to proceed to concider the Nicaragua Canal bill; motion

PRESBYTERIANS TO STAND FIRM

Creed in South.

Reforms.

THEOLOY THAT DENIES CHRIST.

The Report Received With Evident Signs of Approval, and no Matter What the Northern Church May do There Will be no Change in the Faith of the Southern Members.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21.-Special.-The Presbyterian General Assembly, which has been busy with routine business up to now, has begun the debates on interesting

church questions. At 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Fleming, of Lynchburg, Va., made the report as the represen-tative of the Western Section of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliances, and gave a clear, instructive and foreible presentation of the history and work of the Alliance. He said,

"We have demonstrated not only the essential oneness of the Reformed churches, but we have also shown the world its need of the faith of the Reformers.

DENIAL OF SCRIPTURE AUTHORITY.

"We are standing to-day face to face with a fiseology which virtually denies the authority of the Holy Scriptures, which defines sin as the result of environment and lack of development; which, while it, pretends to exait the world's Redeemer pretends to exait the world's Redeemer and claims especial loyalty by the cry back to Christ, yet really acknowledges Him only or chiefly as a religious genius of the first order.

"Supported by all the history of the past, I boldly make the claim that the world's greatest need is in the reaffirmation of the creed and life of the reformation."

WILL STAND BY THE CREED.

WILL STAND BY THE CREED.

These sentiments of Dr. Fleming were received by the assembly with such evident signs of approval as to show that there is no danger of a movement to revise or change the standards or creed of the Southern Church, whatever may be done by the Northern Church.

the Southern Church, whatever may be done by the Northern Church.

There are no signs of any theresy trials to come before the Assembly.

The hymn book to be adopted will bring a breeze, and there will be warm debates on some questions of executive administration, but the debates are all kindly and good natured. good natured. THE NEGRO PROBLEM

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

At 8 o'clock a large and interested audience gathered to hear the report on the evangelization of the negroes. On this live subject, so full of interest, and, perhaps, also of peril to our Southern people, the Presbyterian Church (South) has been at work for years but a full and been at work for years, but a full and active and adequate interest in it needs

be awakened.
To arouse this interest in the minds of the members of the General Assembly and the audience was, in part, the sub-ject of the meeting to-night. Rev. Donald McQueen read the report of the Assem-

bly's committee, and urged the vast im-portance of the work.
"When a man goes as a missionary to the negroes in Africa he as canonized; when he goes to the negroes in America he is ostracised," the speaker said. Rev. D. C. Silly, D. D., of Tuscaloosa, ecretary of the Assembly Executive ommittee of Colored Evangelization, said

in part:
MUST BECOME FARMERS. MUST BECOME FARMERS.

"This work of our Church is not in a prosperous condition. It needs help and sympathy and interest. The industrial education of the negro cannot be his saleducation of the mean cannot be his saleducation." vation. If he is taught a trade, he must go to a town or city to live by his trade. Those who have been taught trades do not stick to those trades, but go into some other work. If he is taught a trade he will be crowded out of profitable work by trades unions, which will grow up in the South where the negroes mostly live. Our institute at Tuscaloosa has tried the experiment of training in agriculture the students of the preparatory department

with hopeful results.
"If any industrial training will do the negro great good it is training as a far-mer.' The only culture that will save the negro is the culture of his soul and moral character. The negro is imitative He will take his relation if we give it with our sympathy. The call is very strong to our Church. We are nearer to the negro than others. He is at our very door. We boast that we understand the negro; let us prove it by giving him the religion he needs. We cannot evade the duty. God help us to use our power and life up the lowly and lost."

REV. O. B. WILSON. REV. O. B. WILSON.
Rev. D. H. Rice, D. D., read the memorial of Rev. O. B. Wilson, the superintendent of Tuscoloosa Institute, who
was killed by lightning April 16th, and the faithful misionary to the negroes, who gave to them without salary the earnest, gave to itnem without salary the earnest, loving labor of his life; and whose place cannot soon be filled. The memorial will be printed soon in pamphlet form, showing what a man we have lost and what a work he was doing. This son of Virginia has laid down his life in the service of the negro, for his satisfaction and of the negro, for his satisfaction and uplifting. Our Church is asking who will

uplifting. Our content is assing who will take his place?

OVERTURES.

ATLANTA, May 21—At the fifth day's session of the thirty-ninth annual session of the Southern General Assembly. of the Presbyterian Church to-day, the question as to individuals overturing the Assembly was again raised. Two over-Assembly was again raised. Iwo over-tures were offered—one from M. C. Taylor, of Hico, Tex., regarding divorce, and another from Robert Osborne, of Peters-burg, Va., asking a change in the book

of Church, The discu discussion as to whether these overtures should be received became general, there being a diversity of opinion among the commissioners whether individuals should file petitions to the higher court before the lower court had been appealed

The law of the Church on overturing was read, but this was differently con-strued by the commissions, who made ar-(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP KEILEY

No Danger of Change of Will Take Place in This Inquiries as to Filipino City on June 3d.

DR. FLEMING'S REPORT CARDINÁL GIBBONS THE CORRESPONDENCE

The World Needs the Faith of the | Will Conduct the Impressive Cere- | Shows There Was No Request for mony at St. Peter's Cathedral.

IS A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA. THE FLAG NEVER SALUTED.

Bishop Keiley Was Born in Petersburg and Was a Private in General Kemper's Command in the Confederate Army at the Age of Seventeen - Was Made a Priest Here.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 21.-The con secration of Bishop-elect Keiley, of the Savannah Diocese, will take place in St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond, Va., Pentecost Sunday, June 3d, next.

The ceremony of consecration will be conducted by Cardinal Gibbons, and the assistant consecrators will be Bishop Northrope, of Charleston, and Bishop Northrope, of Charleston, and Bishop Monahan, of Wilmington, Del. Bishop Keiley is a native of Virginia, having been born at Petersburg October 13, 1811. He was a private in General Kemper's command in the Confederate Army at reventeen years of age. After a short and probably unsatisfactory exa sare and probably distallatedly ex-perience as a newspaper reporter, he be-gan to prepare himself for the priest-hood, his thological studies being com-pleted at the American College, at Rome. He was consecrated a priest in St. Peter'a Cathedral, Richmond, Va., in 1873. He is A brother of Hon. A. M. Kelley, formerly Mayor of Richmond, and now judge of the International Court, at Cairo, Egypt,

BECKHAM WINS **GOVERNORSHIP**

Writ of Error in Kentucky Contest Dismissed by Supreme Court for Want of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the Kentucky Governorship case in favor o Democratic Governors Beckham in both the quo warranto and the equity proceed-ings for want of jurisdiction. The court dismissed whe writ of error from the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

The opinion was handed down by Chief

Justice Fuller, and a vigorous dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan, the only one to advocate reversal of the Kentucky court decision. Justices Brewer, Brown and McKenna also dis-

sented from portions of the opinion.

In dismissing the writ of error the Chief Justice said the court should be the last to overstep the bounds limiting its own jurisdiction, and that in the determination of cases of this character, contests for State offices must necessarily tests for State offices must necessarily e settled by the political branch of the overnment. That branch had acted in government. government. That branch has deter in the Kentucky case when the General As-eral took jurisdiction. There was no appeal from the Assembly decis-ion, which was favorable to Goebel and Beckham, except to the tribunal of the people, which tribunal, the Chief Justice said, was always in session. PURELY A STATE CASE.

PURELY A STATE CASE.

He also said the case was purely a
State case; that Kentucky was in the full
possession of its faculties as a member
of the Union, and that there was no of the constitutional government to en-ference of the general government to en-force constitutional guarantees or to put

down domestic violence.
"For more than one hundred years the Constitution of Kentucky has provided that contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined

Lieutenant-Governor snail be determined by the General Assembly.

"The highest court of the State has often held and in the present case, has again declared that under their constitutional privileges the power of the General Assembly is exclusive, and that its decision is not open to judicial review. Many of the States have similar constitutional of the States have similar constitutiona provisions and s'milar statutes.

"We do not understand this statute to be

objected to, or in any way obnoxious."

The Chief Justice quotes numerous decisions that public offices are merely agencies or trusts, and not property as such nor are the salary or emoluments proper ty, but compensation for services actually

"In short," he said, "the nature of the relation of a public office to the public is, generally speaking, inconsistent with either property or a contract right, DENIED NO RIGHT.

DENIED NO RIGHT.

"The Court of Appeals not only held that the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor was not property under the Constitution, but, moreover, that court was of opinion that the contested elections did not prove plaintiff's prior or existing right. Our systems of elections was unknown to the common law, and the whole subject is regulated by terislation in the statutes passed therelegislation in the statutes passed there-

under.
"It is clear that the judgment of the Court of Appeals in declining to go hind the tribunal vested by the S Constitution and laws with the ultimate determination of the right to these offices, denied no right secured by the fourteenth After quoting section four, article four, of the Constitution, in which the United States guarantees to every State a repub-

states guarantees to your all the court says it was long since settled that the enforcement of this guarantee belonged to the political department.

"We must decline to take jurisdiction on the ground of deprivation of rights ombraced by the fourteenth Amendment. without due process of law, or of the wiolation of the guarantee of Republican form of government, by reason of similar deprivation."

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE PRESIDENT ANSWERS SENATE

Insurrection. .

Peace After First Outbreak.

Dewey Says no Vessel Under His Command Saluted the Flag of So-Called Filipino Republic and There Was no Assistance to Nor Cooperation With Aguinaldo's Forces.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-The President to-day sent to the Senate a response as to the resolution asking for a report as to the alleged negotiations for peace on February 5, 1899, after the breaking out of the Fili-

pino revolution. The reply contains the following corre-

spondence by cable: "Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, April 30.—Cablegram.—To Otis, Manila Cable whether General Torres came to you under flag of truce February 5, 1899, and stated Aguinaldo declared fighting had stated Aguinaldo declared fighting had begun accidentally and not authorized by him; that Aguinaldo wished it stopped and to end hostilities—proposed establishment of neutral zone between the two armies of width agreeable to you, so during peace negotiations there might be no further danger of conflict. Whether you replied, 'Fighting having begun, must go on to grim end.' (Signed) CORBIN."

OTIS' REPLY.

OTIS REPLY.

The following is General Otis' reply:
(Cablegram.)

"Manila, May 1, 1900.—To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: General Torres, citizen resident of Manila, who had served as member of insurgent commission, reported evening February 5th asking if something could not be done to stop the fighting, as establishment of neutral zone. I replied Aguinado had commenced the fighting and must apply for cessation. I had nothing to request from insurgent government. He asked permission to send Colonel Arguellez to Malolos, and Arguellez was passed through lines near Caloocan next morning. He went direct to Maolos, told General Aguinaldo and Mabini that General Otis would permit suspension of hostillities upon their request. They replied declaration of war had been made, a copy of which they furnished him. They said they had no objection to suspension of hostillities, but beyond this general remark made no response, but directed him to return with the message. Arguellez reported hostilities, but deyond his general remains made no response, but directed him to re-turn with the message. Arguellez reported that he conveyed my statement; that they had commenced the war, and it must go on, since they had chosen that course of on, since they had chosen that course of action, but did not attempt to induce them to make any proposition, as he feared accusation of cowardice. The insurgent chief authorities made no proposition and dic not intend to make any, nor did they at-tempt to do so until driven out of Malolos My hasty dispatch of about that date m! ending. Took in writing statement Arguellez several days ago in order to fully understand temper of insurgents at early period of war. (Signed) "OTIS."

LEFT TO HIS OWN JUDGMENT. There were a great many questions asked in the resolution which was adopted on April 28th. In his reply the Presi-

ent states:
"General Otis was not directed by the Secretary of War to make such an an-swer as is set forth in the resolution, nor were any answers to communications upon the subject of the cessation of hoslities prescribed by the Secretary of War to General Otts, but he was left to exer-cise, in respect thereof, his own judg-ment, based upon his superior knowledge of the conditions surrounding his troops. of the conditions surrounning his troops. I also transmit a copy of a cable dispatch from General Otis, sent from Manila February 8th, 1899, received in Washington February 9th, 1899, being the same dispatch to which he refers in his reply of May 1st, 1990, as misleading. So far as I am informed, General Otis did not after the same agent of the history of the same agent as set forth in his I am informed, General Otts and not alterwards reply, except as set forth in his said dispatch of May 1st, 1969. He was not directed by the Secretary of War to reply, and no answer was made by him to the Secretary of War as to an application to cease fighting. There appears to have been no such application." have been no such application

to have been no such application."

The correspondence includes the following reply to the Secretary of the Navy from Admiral Dewey, as to whether the flag of the Filipino Republic was ever saluted by the Admiral:

FLAG WAS NOT SALUTED. "Washington, May 15th.

"Sir.-1. Replying to the Department's letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the flag of the soto morm you that the hag of the called Filipino Republic was never saluted by me or any of the vessels of the squadron under my command.

"2. Isla Grande. Subig Bay, was captured by the Raleigh and Concord under my orders, as reported in my telegram of July 10th, 1899. There was no assis-tance to or co-operation with Aguinaldo's

forces.

"3. The vessels named captured the "3. The vessels named captured the Spanish garrison off said island without assistance from any one, as indicated in the above mentioned dispatch.

"4. The said garrison was turned over to the Filipinos for safe-keeping, as shown in the report made by Captain J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy, on J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy, on file in the Department. The prisoners had refused to give parole and there were no facilitis at my command for their care. Aguinaldo had promised that they should be treated humanely and accord-ing to the laws of war.

"I have the honor to be, sir, very re-ercetfully."

spectfully. "GEORGE DEWEY,

(Signed) "GEORGE DEWEY,
"Admiral, United States Navy,"
"To the Secretary of the Navy;
"The dispatch of General Otis of February 8, 1899, referring to the President's letter, and which Otis said was 'mis-leading,' contained the following: "Night of fourth, Aguinaldo issued flying proclamation charging Americans with initiative, and declared war. Sun-

day issued another, calling all to resist foreign invasion. His influence through-out this section destroyed. Now applies

for cessation of hostilities and conference.

RATHBONE SUSPENDED.

loseph L. Bristow Made Acting General of Posts of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-The Postmaster-General to-day issued the following: ter-General to-day issued the following:

"Ordered, that Estes G. Rathbone be, and he is hereby, sispended from the office of Director-General of Posts of Cuba; that Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, be, and is hereby, appointed Acting Director-General of Posts of Cuba, without other salary than that of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General; that all records, books, papers, supplies and other properties of the Department of Posts of Cuba shall be immediately delivered to the custody of the Acting Director-General of Posts, hereby appointed.

(Signed) "CHAS, EMORY SMITH, "Postmaster-General."

It is presumed that the action taken to-day was based upon reports received by the Postmaster-General from Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow at Havana. The Postmaster-General, when asked if

The Postmaster-General, when asked if Mr. Rathbone's suspension was due simply to negligence in administering Cuban postal affairs, said that such might be the inference drawn.

When asked if Mr. Rathbone was at liberty to leave the island, the Postmaster-General replied that General Wood had control of that branch of the subject, and would act as he thought proper. As it was staled, however, that the ex-Director General would be investigated together with all others connected with the alleged frauds, he apparently is under surveillance.

Mr. Rathbone's salary as an official Mr. Rathbone's salary as an officia ceased with the order announcing his suspension. Whether or not his connection with the postal service has been severed permanently was not stated.

The Postmaster-General said he would welcome an investigation of the postal affairs of Cuba, as he was confident they would bear the closest examination.

Rathbone Relieved. HAVANA, May 21.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General to-day took over the direction of the postal affairs of the Island, relieving Histes Rathbone, who was suspended Saturday.

The suspension had been generally expected, as the charges against Mr. Rathbone of criminal negligence have been

pected, as the charges against Mr. Rathbone of criminal negligence have been multiplying daily.

Mr. Bristow and the inspectors have found nothing but chaos throughout the entire department. Often no records were kept for days at a time.

Mr. Bristow has asked General Wood to appoint a disbursing officer for the present.

present. Deputy Auditor Lawshe had Reeves brought to the office under charge of special agents to-day to assist. It is understood that he furnished valuable

A PROFESSOR MURDERED.

Three Negroes in Custody on Suspicion of the Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.-Prof. Roy Wilson White, an instructor in the law department of the University of Pennsyl-vania, was murdered late last night near Thirty-second Street and Powellton Ave-nue. More than a half-dozen arrests were made to-day, and tonight three men, two of them colored, are in custody on susicion of having committed the crime. Prof. White left the university at 10 clock last night for the Powellton-Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania railroad to board a train for Germantown, a suburb. Shortly before II o'clock he was found Scortly before it octook he was found in an unfrequented part of Thirty-second Street. His skull had been crushed, evidently with an iron bar. He died early this morning at the bospital without having regained consciousness.

It has not yet been positively established that fire motive was robbery as the only

of that the motive was robbery, as the only valuables missing was the Professor's watch. A small sum of money in one of the pockets was undisturbed. Prof. White was a native of Richmond, Ind.

STEPHEN BAPTIST PLEAD NOT GUILTY

But no Fear of an Attempt to Lynch Him BOYDTON, VA., May 21.-Special.-Stephen Baptist, the negro who stands charged before the Mecklenburg bar with

Under Guard of Richmond Soldiers,

charged before the Meastending our want the murder of Mr. Peter, Jones, near Buf-falo Lithia Springs, in the latter part of April, arrived here at 3 o clock this af-kernoon under the escort-a detail of sol-dlers, numbering tifteen, from the Walker Light, Guard, of Richmond, commanded by Cautin Willer. ov Captain Müler. Although the law officers had tried to keep the matter a secret as to when and how the prisoner would be brought here.

still it leaked out that the military was coming, and a large crowd gather the depot. There was no disorder what BAPTIST FRIGHTENED.

After the train halted and Baptist was brought out on the platform, for a monent he viewed the surging mass, and then stood as if appalled at the great throng. He involuntarily drew back, evi-dently thaking they were there to do him harm. He was very quickly forced along by one of the soldiers. The prisoner was carried immediately

ine prisoner was carried immediately into the court-room before Judge Homes, where he was arraigned and plead not guilty. His trial begins at 10 octock in the morning. I do not mink he will be interfered with in any way by the most. The prisoner is now in jail, and will be guarded by the military to-night. ALL QUIET.

ALL QUIET.

Everything is very quiet sat 8 o'clock and no indication of trouble. Sheriff Cogbill is a fearless officer, and may be depended upon to do his duty it any attemptis made to lynch the prisoner. The trial will be speedy. The prisoner has no counsel, but Judge Homes will doubtless requestisome member of the bar to less requestisome member of the bar to act as counsel for him.

Memorial Services.

Memorial exercises will be held at the Hebrew Cemetery at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. All the Confederate memorial organizations are expected to attend. Wholesale Grocers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2L-The ninth annual meeting of the Southern

Wholesale Grocers' Association will convene in this city next Thursday. These meetings usually represent all Southern States.

Beckham's Ambition.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 21 .- Governo Beckham gave out a long interview to-night, expressing gratification at the triumph of law and order over lawless-ness and desperation. His biggest ambi-tion as Governer, he says, will be to re-store law and order in the State.

CAPTAIN WISE TO THE VOTERS

An Eloquent Appeal Made for the Convention.

WITHERS TO-NIGHT.

He and Attornev-General Montague Will Make Addresses.

WORK OF ALIENS AND NEGROES

The Former Congressman Says We Should Have Long Ago Changed the Organic Law Thrust Upon Us by Underwood and His Followers, Among Whom Were Colored Men,

A fairly good-sized crowd of Democrats gathered at Lee Hall, on West Cary Street, in Henrico County, last night, to hear Captain George D. Wise speak in favor of a Constitutional Convention.

The speaker was in good trim, and he was often applauded. Captain Wise was introduced by Commonwealth's Attorney A. H. Sands, who called attention to the importance of vot-ing for the holding of a Constitutional

Onreation.

Mr. Sands presented Captain Wise as a "wheel-horse of old-fashioned Democracy," and the distinguished speaker was received with loud cheers by his nearers. Captain Wise took up the Underwood Constitution from its inception, and traced the conditions under which it was thrust upon the people, and made an able land vigorous speech in denouncing it.

He went on to show how, under mili-

tary rule, the convention of 1869 was called, while the voice of native Virgin-ians was stifled. "That convention," said ians was stifled. "That convention, sair he, "was called by a Federal Congress, in which Virginia and the other Southern States were not represented."

"The whole proceedings," continued the speaker, "were in open violation of the Constitution of the United States."

He paid a beautiful tribute to the part Virginia had played in the formation of

Virginia had played in the formation of the Federal Constitution, and told how the descendants of her great sons had been denied an opportunity to help frame her organic law been denied an opportunity to help frame her organic law.

WORK OF NEGROES.

He pointed out that the city of rich-mond had been represented in the con-vention of 1850 by two negroes, and ap-pealed to his hearers to vote on Thurs-day next to stamp out the vicious work of they holy.

day next to stamp out the vicious work of that body.

The speaker said that "Underwood was from New York, and never was true to anything, not even to New York."

Captain Wise said he came asking no favors for himself, but to ask his people to rise up and assert their rights in favor of a better system of State government. He said that Virginia was one of the for Sections States which had wet failed

few Southern States which had yet failed to take this important step, and that the Buty of the hour was the formation of a new constitution.

Captain Wise said the question of local of the South, then Federal matters, and he, therefore, thought the election on Thursday next of more importance to Wirsinia people than the control of the second of the s Wirginia people than that of President of the United States

He went on to show that the judiciary and school systems of the State needed reforming, and that the question of suf-frage was one of the greatest importance, nd should be marked by proper restri

REFORMS NEEDED.

tions,
Captain Wise closed with an eloquent
appeal to his hearers to come out on
Thursday next and vote for a Constitufloral Convention.
At the conclusion of Captain Wise's very able address, the crowd called for Mr. Games R. Russell, and he came for-ward and made a brief, speech, urging his hearers to turn out and help roll up a

good majority for the convention.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT. THE MEDTING TO-NIGHT.

The Democrats will hold a raily at Belvidere Hall to-night. The speakers will
be Hon. Eugene Withers, of Danville, the
"father of the Constitutional Convention
movement," and Attorney General Montague. Mr. Montague is a great favorite
with the Democrats of Richmond. Mr.
Withers has never spoken from the hustings in this city. He is one of the brainsest young men in the State, and all who
shall go out to hear him will enjoy a
treat.

Mr. Thomas W. Gardner will make a speech at Ridge Church on the Constitu-tional Convention, to-night.

IN JACKSON WARD.

Efforts of the Republicans to Carry the Efection. Flection.

The colored Republicans have circulated Hiegal ballots in Jackson Ward. They

(Continued on Second Page.) SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS Local

-Hon. George D. Wise makes in address in favor of Constitutional Convention.

-Attorney-General Montague and Hon.
Eugene Withers to speak at Belvidere

-Attornation - Attornation - A a meeting.

-American Medico-Psychological Association to meet here to-day.

-Ambulance had many calls.

-Carnival was a maneial success.

State. . -A little negro girl kills her sister with an old musket at Pulaski.

-Congressional candidates speak in favor of the Constitutional Convention at

favor of the Constitutions.

Amherst Courthouse.

—Captain John Lamb speaks in Goochland to an enthusiastic audience.

—A Petersburg man badly mashed by a neavy casting falling on him. General -Supreme Court decides the Kentucky governorship contest in favor of Becknam.

-Senate refused to extend Boer delegates the courtesy of privilege of the floor.

flöör.
-Postoffice bill passed.
-House passed the eight-hour bill.
-Strikers very riotous in St. Louis.
-Bishop Keiley to be consecrated at St.
Peter's Cathedral, in this city.

Foreign.

-British cavalry approaching Vanl River, and are within forty miles of

-Exit from Pretoria beginning.